

## SPOKE LIGHTLY OF ROOSEVELT

GEN. WILSON REBUKES ATTORNEY AT COAL STRIKE INQUIRY.

Mr. Burns referred to the President as "Teddy" and the Military Member of the Board Protested Testimony as to the Treatment of Miners by the Markles.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 8.—Gen. Wilson, who expressed indignation at the session of the anthracite strike commission in this city this afternoon, John D. Hughes, manager for Armour & Co., was called to the stand to show the increased prices of meat, the idea of Mr. Darrow being that he would profit by the strike. The rest of the day had increased in recent years while there was no corresponding increase in wages.

Mr. Hughes was cross-examined by I. H. Burns, counsel for the independent operators. Several questions were asked him relative to the Red Trust, about which the witness declared that he knew nothing. He said he had read in the newspapers about it, but he did not believe all that had been printed. Mr. Burns then asked: "Do you agree with what 'Teddy' Roosevelt said about trusts?"

The witness replied that he did in part. Hardly had he spoken, when Gen. Wilson sprang to his feet and bawling his coat about him, said with a show of much feeling:

"I object to any person before this body referring to the President of the United States in that manner."

Silence followed the explosion of the Commissioner. Mr. Burns dropped the cross-examination and the matter was not again referred to.

The day was taken up principally by the attempt of the counsel for the miners to show that a deplorable condition of affairs exists at the mines of Markle & Co. The representatives of the big coal companies took little interest in this, evidently considering the allegations a matter for the independent operators to deal with.

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Mr. Darrow suggested that almost anything can be done with figures. He did not want to impeach the honesty of any man, but he did not want to take the mere word of the companies that their figures were correct. Judge Gray said that the figures would become public property when they are filed with the commission and then Mr. Darrow could have his experts go over them.

James Gallagher, an employee of Markle & Co., was questioned with regard to the burial fund arrangement that prevails at the Markle colliery. He said that the Markles pay \$50 into the fund every time that a man dies. When a man dies in the mine, he is buried in a coffin, and the money is paid to the family. He said that the Markles pay \$50 into the fund every time that a man dies. When a man dies in the mine, he is buried in a coffin, and the money is paid to the family.

The witness thought that it required a great deal of experience to be a miner. He has been thirty-five years in the mines and he can be taught yet. In answer to a question by Judge Gray the witness said that in great many cases a man is killed in the mine because of ignorance. He would not attempt to say how many are killed through the carelessness of others.

The witness testified that when the father of little Andrew Chippie was killed, Chippie is the boy who has attracted attention by saying that he has been working for the Markles for four cents a day, and that the money was applied by a natural man to pay off a red debt owed by his father. He said that he had been in the mine for four years and that he had been in the mine for four years.

"Hayes was not elected," said Bishop Spalding. "Well," said the witness, "the year he took his chair then."

Gallagher said that the Markles admitted that the cars were larger because times were hard and they were not able to afford to pay more. The company promised to restore the car to its regular size when the times became better, but this was not done.

The witness said that he had heard that certificates as miners had been sold to incompetent persons. If they had been sold in that way, it would be a disgrace to the miners on the examining boards, and who were perhaps members of the union. On cross-examination, the witness said that when the cars were made larger a natural price a car paid to the miners was increased, but, he insisted, the car kept getting larger all the time.

Frank Ray, a miner for Markle & Co. at Hazleton, was then recalled. He did not agree that 60 per cent. of the accidents in the mines were caused by the negligence of the miners. The miners are often unable, he said, owing to the smoke caused by the lights, to see the danger of a roof that is falling and cause an accident. This witness also said that larger cars were placed in the mines at different times.

The witness testified that he was the treasurer of the local union at Jeddo. When the strike was settled he was told that there was no work for him. The witness was asked about the strike at the Markle colliery that followed the settlement of 1900. Ray said that this was because the Markles would not agree to arbitrate the major grievances that had been presented.

Paul Dunaway, a former employee of Markle & Co. at Jeddo, said that he was among the people who did not have a family of eleven, all living in a four-room house. They had five minutes to get out and they did not go. The household effects were thrown outdoors. He had been prominent in the local union, he said.

Henry Shobland of Jeddo, another former employee of Markle & Co., testified that he was expected to go to the mine in two minutes to get out and then they left him alone in the mine. He believed that this was because he had served in the local commission.

After luncheon Shobland's testimony was resumed. He said that he had been docked unjustly. This brought up a large number of questions on the complicated system by which the miners are paid. The commission found that the Markles were not giving as much advance as the others did after the strike of 1900. Major Warren declared that the practice of the Markles of not giving the miners a large sum of money at the end of the year was a bad one.

John J. Rittenhouse of Scranton, secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association, was called to the stand. He testified that the cost of living had increased in the prices of the commodities recently. Flour, however, was sold at 30 per cent. higher and eggs from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. The living expenses had increased 30 per cent. since 1900, he said. In the opinion of the

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With Senator Hanna, president of the federation, Vice-Presidents Oscar Straus and Samuel Gompers sat upon the platform. Among those present in the course of the day were Bishop Potter, Cornelius N. Bliss, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop McQuaid, Duluth, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Silver, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, H. H. Vreeland, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Alfred Mosely of England and several members of the company of British labor unionists who have accompanied him on his visit to look into industrial conditions in the United States.

In opening the meeting Senator Hanna said:

"I am glad to be able to say that our experience in the last year have proved to us that this work is the fact that the great mass of American people are in sympathy with the organization of the National Civic Federation."

This great industrial question has come to the surface and is demanding one and the same solution. It is a question of the purpose to discuss it fully, so that thoughtful men of experience and of good will may be able to contribute their effort and sympathy to our cause."

Mayor Low made a speech of welcome, in which he talked of coal strikers and "laborists," after which Alfred Mosely made a long address, in the course of which he made several remarks of a controversial nature to the United States and Great Britain.

"I am English born, but I have spent the greater part of my life in South Africa, where I was interested in mining and in the labor question. I am now in the United States, and I am interested in the labor question."

Why is it that the workmen in America can earn so much better wages and the manufacturer can make more profit than in any other country in the world? The answer is, the workmen in America are better organized and the manufacturer is better organized.

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Michigan Wants to Know—Don't Want Job of President, Says Hanna.

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The letter intimates that Senator Hanna might be a candidate for the Presidency, and suggests that some of President Roosevelt's friends are, therefore, uneasy. It is as follows:

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## MERIDEN CO.

Silver Smiths

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, SUCCESSOR

The approaching holidays offer a suitable opportunity for enriching the family sideboard with the best examples of modern workmanship in sterling silver and in silver and gold plate.

Tea Sets and Tea Kettles, After Dinner Coffee Services, Entree Dishes, Salvers, Etc., And all Fancy and Toilet Articles.

As we are the largest manufacturers of Sterling and Plated Ware in the world, we are enabled to offer the greatest assortment with a corresponding range of prices.

Madison Square, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

And some of his workmen. But yesterday there was a real strike. Seven union plasterers quit work because they suspected that some non-union helpers had been working on their job.

Before putting on their coats the plasterers sent for their walking delegate, who was employed to the foreman against the employment of non-union labor. The foreman didn't do anything about it, so the walking delegate ordered the union plasterers to put up their towels.

For the rest of the day the strikers stood around the corridors undecided as to whether they ought to wait upon Mayor Low, whose attitude toward union labor has never been made clear, or upon Borough President Cantor, who is also among the doubtfuls before last election day.

This resulted in three-fourths of the strikers in the matter of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, but since the election he has been in the right of some strikers and a waistcoat works to dictate to the Pennsylvania company the terms upon which it shall employ the workmen who build the tunnel.

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